

"SWORD FORCED UPON US," GERMAN EMPEROR TELLS PEOPLE

sing that she will remain neutral. The text of the dispatch from Rome says:

"It is authoritatively announced that the Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian Foreign Minister, has informed the German Ambassador at Rome that Italy will remain neutral, her obligations under the Triple-Alliance treaty applying only to a defensive war. Italy therefore considers herself released from her engagements, the war waged by Austria-Hungary and supported by Germany being essentially an offensive war."

Diplomatic relations between Russia and Germany have been severed. An official news agency dispatch received here from Berlin via London states that with the expiration at noon to-day of Germany's ultimatum to the Czar arrangements were at once begun in both capitals for the taking over of the Embassies by neutral powers.

Arrangements were made last night by Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, acting under instructions from Washington, to take over the affairs of the German Embassy, while Alexander H. Thackara, the American Consul-General, is to look after the affairs of the German Consulate.

Mr. Herrick has been ordered to remain at his post throughout the crisis and until his successor, Mr. Sharp, arrives, probably the latter part of this month.

France believes Germany is deliberately taking every step to exasperate the War Office to a point of forcing hostilities. Repeated overt acts along the border reported to the War Office are believed to have been planned in the hope that the French troops on the frontier would be drawn into a conflict.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—In an ultimatum to France, sent to-day at the same time Germany gave Russia twelve hours to stop mobilization, the Kaiser demanded to know whether, in case of war between Germany and Russia, France would remain neutral.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—Emperor Franz Josef to-day ordered general mobilization of all Austrian forces because of the Russian mobilization.

ASSURANCES GIVEN BY AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Westminster Gazette says the Austro-Hungarian Government yesterday sent a communication to St. Petersburg declaring that Austria-Hungary had no intention of annexing Serbia, extinguishing the sovereignty of Serbia or reannexing the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar.

It was stated several days ago that such a message was to be sent.

King George Appeals to Czar To Make Final Peace Effort

LONDON, Aug. 1.—King George, in a final effort to prevent the outbreak of a general European war, in which millions of men would meet in armed conflict, to-day, at the eleventh hour, sent a despatch to Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and his message was understood to contain an ultimatum for the preservation of peace. His Majesty's action was taken after an audience with Premier Asquith at 3 o'clock this morning, when the war clouds were at their blackest.

At the same time from Rome came the news published in the Messenger that Italy had decided to remain neutral unless attacked. While this information was not confirmed, it was said in official circles to have "caused no surprise."

The British fleet, stripped for action, is mobilized in the North Sea. The German battle squadron, in the same condition, is off the south of Holland. They wait the word by wireless that a state of war exists.

One German squadron is already reported stopping merchant vessels, demanding their destination and manifest. Scout cruisers of both nations are reported patrolling the coast. The greatest naval battle in history is said to follow almost immediately a declaration of war.

The British and German fleets are being augmented as fast as reserve ships can be placed in commission. Coalers and oil tankers, with the necessary fuel to keep the bunkers of the warships full, are being rushed to the rendezvous. Even warships are utilized for that purpose. All that cleared since Thursday carried their entire bunker capacity jammed and their forward deck piled with sacks of fuel.

The German squadron reported holding up shipping is off Langeland in the Great Belt. Sweden and Denmark are both reported to have warned German warships out of their ports.

Denmark to-day asked that Germany explain the action of German warships in stopping and searching two Danish vessels off Langeland.

Formal report of the searching of the ships has been made to the Minister of Marine at Copenhagen.

Standard Oil Company's planters plying between New York and British ports which have a British register have been requisitioned by the Admiralty. They will be used to supply the oil burners of the battle fleet.

Great Britain's tentative war plans are complete. The Cabinet perfected them at a two and a half hour sitting to-day. It was admitted that the situation was serious and plans to meet every possible contingency have now been perfected.

That Germany's ultimatum to France and Russia, demanding that they cease war preparations—if one actually was given—expired at noon, is the consensus of the newspaper specialists from the Continent. Neither France nor Russia has discontinued her warlike preparations.

The censorship continues an almost impenetrable cloud over the happenings on the Continent. Brief disjointed despatches come filtering through hours after they were filed. All emphasize the feverish war preparations.

Rumors that Germany was preparing to attempt a blockade of English ports resulted in the Hotels Cecil, Savoy, Ritz-Carlton and Waldorf being in three months' supplies of provisions to-day. The Admiralty officials laughed at the suggestion of a blockade.

Phone Lines Seized By French Government

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The French Government has seized all French telephone lines, including the English submarine line. Telephonic communication is absolutely interrupted.

This was done to make the censorship complete. While the telegraph and cable lines have been supervised by the censor for forty-eight hours, there was no way to check up on telephonic communications, and military operations have been placed in charge of the exchange.

The interruption to business was complete. The cables extending under the Channel were working to capacity and apparently in good shape when suddenly the wires on the land end went dead.

The city was in a turmoil. The streets are packed with men and women excitedly discussing the situation. Soldiers marched from point to point. The arsenals were jammed with troops. Reservists, anxious to find out when they were wanted and where they would mobilize, added to the

Servian Women in League of Death to Defend Their Homes; United States Minister Herrick



confusion. High officials of the army were cheered as they rushed from point to point in motor cars.

The climax of enthusiasm was reached when, during the afternoon, a great army dirigible swept across the sky just above the city. It was manned with a complete crew. As its propellers whirled the crowds on the sidewalks rushed into the middle of the street. All eyes were turned upward. Wild cheering marked the passage of the war instrument across the city, and men and women alike, wrought to intense excitement by the patriotic fervor, embraced.

Americans in Germany Hemmed in and Frantic

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The American Embassy was overrun to-day by a crowd of half-frantic American tourists. It was necessary to form them in line in order that their inquiries might have the attention of the Ambassador and his staff. A large percentage of the crowd was composed of American women, many of them school teachers.

Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the Ambassador, took her turn with the Embassy staff, many of the women being referred to her. The troubles of the men as well as of the women have been intensified by the fact that travelling checks are not honored, and practically all of the Americans have been caught short of actual cash. Many of those with letters of credit and travelling checks for large amounts are quite as helpless as the poorer tourists.

The Embassy staff was on duty all last night. Mrs. Gerard personally took care of half a dozen American women, who were almost hysterical. The Ambassador is advising all of those with sufficient funds to get across the German frontier into Holland or Belgium at the earliest possible date. Several parties left to-day in an effort to make the trip by automobile. All of these carried passports and identification papers which will get them through without molestation, even in event of a declaration of war prior to their arrival in a neutral country.

To those unable to reach the Netherlands, the Ambassador has given assurance of protection and food and shelter. He has assured all of the Americans that their plight has been communicated to Washington and that in event of a break, means will be taken to insure their return to America on American ships or ships flying the flag of a neutral country.

JAPANESE NAVY PUT IN READINESS TO TAKE PART IN WAR.

TOKIO, Japan, Aug. 1.—The Japanese navy has been prepared to meet any emergency and the Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Rokuro Tashiro, to-day went to Nikko to consult the Emperor on the international situation. In the meantime the second battle squadron has assembled at the naval station Sasebo.

The Premier, Count Shigenobu Okuma, who is to confer with the Emperor to-morrow in a speech to-day alluded to the gravity of the situation. He said that to bring about a great peace a great war was sometimes unavoidable. He added that perhaps a general disturbance in Europe would resolve itself into the final war of the world leading to permanent universal peace.

The Japanese Government has postponed its proclamation of neutrality between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and is in constant communication with the British Government.

WELSH MINERS PROTEST AGAINST ACTION BY ENGLAND.

CARDIFF, Wales, Aug. 1.—The South Wales Miners' Federation replied to-day to the British Admiralty's request that they work overtime on holidays next week in order to accumulate a coal reserve for England's warships, that they saw no necessity for England intervening in a European conflict. Resolutions were adopted by the miners asserting that they "did not consider overtime work in accumulating a reserve necessary for defensive purposes."

"The miners," the resolution continued, "must decline to countenance in any way British intervention. There is no necessity that England become involved."

The resolution made a veiled threat to call on the international miners' organization to prevent war, presumably by a strike.

All France eager for war of vengeance on Germany.

On the Lorraine, arriving to-day, was Senator Miguel Diaz Lombardo, former Minister of Mexico to France, and more recently representative of the Constitutional faction at Paris. He said he had never known the Lorraine so fierce with the war spirit as France at the time he left there. It was not a noisy Lorraine, he said, but a Lorraine determined to avenge the opportunity to get revenge on Germany for past defeats and to win back Alsace and Lorraine. Senator Lombardo is on his way to consult with Carranza.

FRENCH CABLE CAN'T DELIVER MESSAGES SENT TO GERMANY.

The French Telegraph Cable Company announced to-day that it could not promise the delivery of messages for Germany sent over its lines, as all telegraphic communication between France and Germany has been cut off. Manager E. C. Sweeney has instructed his clerks to accept messages for Germany only at the sender's risk and responsibility.

The news that there is no longer telegraphic communication between France and Germany came from the office of the French Telegraph Cable Company in Paris. It indicates the acuteness of the war situation involving these two nations.

STANDARD OIL WON'T SHIP PRODUCT OUT IN EVENT OF WAR

Standard Oil Companies doing an export business will be seriously affected in case of a general European war, as it is declared by Standard Oil men that oil is considered contraband of war.

A great number of vessels carrying Standard Oil products are chartered vessels, and most of them carry either the German or British flag. Yesterday all vessels flying the German flag were ordered back to their ports. It is understood that concerted action was taken by all German shipping firms in recalling their vessels, but so far, nothing has been done by British shipping companies.

Standard Oil Companies are not sending out any vessels from New York or Philadelphia under present conditions owing to the fact that oil is contraband of war.

WESTERN MINES SHUT DOWN AND 3,000 MEN ARE OUT.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 1.—As a result of the unsettled conditions in the metal markets, domestic and foreign, due to European war clouds, the Great Falls smelter of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company suspended yesterday and seven mines were ordered shut down here to-day.

More than 3,000 men were affected and it was intimated by mining officials that if the chaotic condition of the markets continued for a week a general suspension of the Butte mines and the Washoe smelter might result.

BANKERS CONFER TO KEEP AMERICAN GOLD AT HOME

(Continued from First Page.)

ernment and the bank" was all that was needed to guide the financial interests of the country safely through the present delicate situation created by the European crisis.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Currency Association, held at the Clearing House this afternoon, applications were considered for a substantial amount of national bank notes which may be issued under the provisions of the Currency act. All the machinery for rapid action under this act is in readiness, and it is expected that a sufficient amount of these notes can be issued to meet any demands that are likely to be made for circulating media. There are already printed a total of \$524,000,000 of completed bank notes, and they are in the emergency vault of the Treasury in Washington.

Whatever may have been the hostility of feeling in the past between leading financiers of Wall street and the National Administration at Washington, all differences have disappeared in face of the danger from outside. Exchange of telegrams yesterday and last night established such a common determination to stand together that a delegation of bankers in Washington to-day conferring with the Secretary of the Treasury and other high Government officials.

Grain markets were quiet and showed little fluctuation to-day. There is a sudden halt in all export of wheat, despite the European demand, because of lack of ships in which to carry foodstuffs across the ocean. Everywhere there arose a demand for an American marine that would enable the enormous crops of wheat and cotton to be carried. Announcement was made that France had suspended import duties on flour and bread to relieve possible distress, but there is no adequate means of getting American grain across.

Many other lines of export trade are stagnated. The Standard Oil Company has checked its ships. The Anaconda Copper Mines in Montana have closed because of halting of copper exports. Merchandise houses in New York who are large exporters and importers are marking time.

The Clearing-House bank statement issued at noon was eagerly awaited and studied. It showed that, except for the heavy withdrawals of gold for foreign shipment, the financial condition of the great banks was strong and normal. The most significant item was the decrease in specie of \$53,065,000, representing the drain of gold during the last week. Despite the enormous dealings on the Stock Exchange before its suspension of business, the loan accounts at the banks showed only the relatively nominal increase of \$1,182,000. The banks to-day have aggregate cash resources of \$411,580,000 as compared with \$467,573,000 a week ago. The difference is represented wholly by the foreign gold shipment. These withdrawals resulted in a reserve deficit of \$17,425,750 as compared with an excess cash reserve a week ago of \$25,127,000.

In hopes of doing something to relieve the blockade of financial transactions between the United States and Europe, foreign exchange bank-

OTHER CITIES IN CLOSING CHANGE.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1.—The Stock Exchange here to-day suspended operations until further notice. E. M. Baker, President of the exchange, said that, "while in the opinion of the governors' board the situation in Cleveland was intrinsically sound, they felt that with other Stock Exchanges the United States closed there was danger of Cleveland being made a dumping ground for securities."

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

\$30,000,000 in Gold Sent Here by Parcel Post

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Thirty million dollars in double eagle gold coins were shipped to-day by parcel post from Philadelphia Mint to the Sub-Treasury in New York, making a total of \$50,000,000 forwarded since Thursday.

It is said twenty million more will be sent on Monday. The weight of the gold shipped to-day was 113,400 pounds—just 600 pounds less than fifty-seven tons. It was sent in bags, each bag containing \$5,000, and six of these bags were put in a large mail bag.

Postal wagons conveyed the precious metal from the mint to special cars, under a heavily armed guard of twenty postal inspectors and other Government officers. All the guards accompanied the gold to its destination.

SCHIFF BELIEVES WAR IS IMPOSSIBLE

Banker Says So After Exchange of Cables With Correspondents Abroad.

HAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 1.—Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. spent yesterday at telegraph office here exchanging cables and telegrams with correspondents.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

He said to-day he believed war was absolutely impossible.

U. S. SHIP REGISTRY UNDER PANAMA ACT

Changes Planned in Canal Law That Will Bring Foreign Vessels Under American Flag.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—To meet the emergency caused by the scarcity of American ships in which to ship American goods to the European war zone, it was agreed in the conference between President Wilson and House Leader Underwood this afternoon to make the following changes in the Panama Canal Act:

"To repeal the clause which provides that foreign built vessels may be entered in the American mart within five years of their building. This amendment would permit registry of either old or new vessels. Revocation of the provisions that the vessels must be American of record. Modification of the present ship measurement regulation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—President Wilson this afternoon held a conference with representatives of the managers of ninety-eight western railroads and their workmen in a determined effort to prevent, if possible, a strike of 55,000 engineers and firemen on those roads. The President had arranged for the conference following futile efforts of the federal board of mediation and conciliation to bring the two sides together.

The President told the railroad managers that he did not believe either the employers or the employees should be willing to take the responsibility for a strike at the present time. He declared the country was in the midst of abnormal conditions because of threatened war in Europe. Efforts of the Administration to build up the American merchant marine in order to ship the crops were mentioned by Mr. Wilson. He said that they would be defeated if a strike on the Western railroads was declared.

At the adjournment of the managers' conference Chairman Trenchard said only "that the committee would remain here until Monday." He and his associates refused to make any comment on the session, but his announcement that he would stay here was interpreted as a sign that there was prospect for further satisfactory negotiations.

Later in the day President Wilson conferred with representatives of the engineers.

Duke of Connaught hurriedly called to England.

BANFF, Alberta, Aug. 1.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughter, the Princess Patricia, left here hurriedly on their special train for Ottawa to-day. They were accompanied by their entire suite. It is reported that the Duke had been recalled to England by his nephew, King George.

Put in Your Orders Now

For the person in a position to purchase securities outright, or on the Partial Payment Plan, the war in Europe has given a rare investment opportunity. Whether standard securities, upon the reopening of the New York Stock Exchange, will go to lower price levels should not be the principal consideration for the genuine investor. The important fact is that many American securities, owing to foreign liquidation this week, are at levels far below the normal.

We are accepting orders to be executed on the reopening of the New York Stock Exchange. The present suspension gives you an opportunity to think and plan. Meanwhile, our Investment Department is at your service if you desire advice or information on securities.

Send for List 223, combined by our Investment Department. It comprises 10 shares of stock well diversified, which will give you an investment yield of more than 6%.

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
of Stock

Members New York Stock Exchange
MAIN OFFICE—74 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BRANCHES:
434 St. & Ely—Longacre Building, N. Y.
120 7th Ave.—Hotel Theresa, N. Y.
120 7th Ave.—Hotel Theresa, N. Y.
120 7th Ave.—Hotel Theresa, N. Y.

DIED.
SCHOWLER—On July 31, EDWARD SCHOWLER, beloved husband of Elizabeth Schowler.

Funeral from J. & J. Stoltz's funeral parlors, 120 East 125th street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Rev. J. H. Stoltz, officiating.

Funeral from J. & J. Stoltz's funeral parlors, 120 East 125th street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Rev. J. H. Stoltz, officiating.

Funeral from J. & J. Stoltz's funeral parlors, 120 East 125th street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Rev. J. H. Stoltz, officiating.

Funeral from J. & J. Stoltz's funeral parlors, 120 East 125th street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Rev. J. H. Stoltz, officiating.